

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
WACO DIVISION

MYPAQ HOLDINGS LTD.,

CIVIL ACTION NO. 6:21-CV-00933

Plaintiff,

v.

DELL TECHNOLOGIES INC. and  
DELL INC.,

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendants.

**PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR  
PATENT INFRINGEMENT AND JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff MyPAQ Holdings Ltd. (“MyPAQ”) files this Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and Jury Demand against Defendants Dell Technologies Inc. and Dell Inc. (together, “Defendants” or “Dell”). Plaintiff alleges infringement of United States Patent Number 7,675,759 (the “759 Patent”) and United States Patent Number 8,477,514 (the “514 Patent”) (together, the “Patents”) as follows:

**I. PARTIES**

1. MyPAQ is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of Seychelles with a principal place of business at 303 Aarti Chambers, Victoria Mahe, Republic of Seychelles. MyPAQ is the assignee of each of the Patents.

2. Defendant Dell Technologies Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware with a principal place of business at One Dell Way, Round Rock, Texas 78682. Dell Technologies Inc. may be served with process through its registered agent with the Delaware Secretary of State, Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.

3. Defendant Dell Inc. is an indirect subsidiary corporation of Dell Technologies Inc., organized and existing under the laws of Delaware with a principal place of business at One Dell Way,

Round Rock, Texas 78682. Dell Inc. has additional offices at 1404 Park Center Drive, Austin, Texas; 701 E. Parmer Lane, Building PS2, Austin, Texas; 12500 Tech Ridge Road, Austin, Texas; 9715 Burnet Road, Austin, Texas; and 4309 Emma Browning Avenue, Austin, Texas. Dell Inc. may be served with process through its registered agent with the Texas Secretary of State, Corporation Service Company d/b/a CSC-Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701. Dell Inc. is registered to do business in Texas and has been since at least October 27, 1987.

## **II. JURISDICTION**

4. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 284, and 285. This is a patent infringement lawsuit over which this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This United States District Court for the Western District of Texas has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants are present in, and transact and conduct business in and with residents of, this District and the State of Texas.

6. MyPAQ's causes of action arise, at least in part, from Defendants' contacts with and activities in this District and the State of Texas.

7. Defendants have committed acts that infringe the Patents within this District and the State of Texas by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing infringing products in or into this District and elsewhere in the State of Texas. Defendants make, use, sell, offer for sale, ship, distribute, advertise, promote, and/or otherwise commercialize such infringing products in this District and the State of Texas. Defendants regularly conduct and solicit business in, engage in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or derive substantial revenue from goods and services provided to residents of this District and the State of Texas.

### III. VENUE

8. Venue is proper in this District against Defendants because each has physical offices located in this District that are regular and established places of business and belong to them. *See In re Cray Inc.*, 871 F.3d 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

9. As a result of Dell's corporate structure, Dell Technologies Inc. exercises direction and control over the performance of Dell Inc. Alternatively, Defendants form a joint business enterprise such that the performance by one is attributable to the other.

10. As such, Defendants, individually and collectively as a common business enterprise, conduct business operations and maintain regular and established offices in the Western District of Texas, including at One Dell Way, Round Rock, Texas 78682, which is Dell's principal place of business. Dell. Inc. has additional offices in this District at 1404 Park Center Drive, Austin, Texas; 701 E. Parmer Lane, Building PS2, Austin, Texas; 12500 Tech Ridge Road, Austin, Texas; 9715 Burnet Road, Austin, Texas; and 4309 Emma Browning Avenue, Austin, Texas.

11. In addition, each of the Defendants has placed, or contributed to placing, infringing products into the stream of commerce via an established distribution channel knowing or understanding that such products would be sold and used in the United States, including in the Western District of Texas.

12. On information and belief, Defendants have authorized retailers that offer and sell products on their behalf in this District, including the products accused of infringement herein. On information and belief, these retailers include Office Depot, *e.g.*, at 5524 Bosque Boulevard, Waco, Texas 76710, and Best Buy, *e.g.*, at 4627 S. Jack Kultgen Expressway, Waco, Texas 76706, among others.

13. On information and belief, Defendants have each derived substantial revenue from infringing acts in the Western District of Texas, including from the sale and use of infringing products.

14. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)–(c) and 28 U.S.C. § 1400.

**IV. UNITED STATES PATENT NUMBER 7,675,759**

15. United States Patent Number 7,675,759 is titled “Power System with Power Converters Having an Adaptive Controller” and was filed on February 23, 2007. The ’759 Patent claims priority to United States Patent Application Number 11/607,325, which was filed on December 1, 2006. A true and correct copy of the ’759 Patent is attached as Exhibit A and is publicly available at <https://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?PageNum=0&docid=7675759>.

16. The ’759 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable.

17. Claim 1 of the ’759 Patent reads:

A power converter coupled to a power system controller configured to receive a signal indicating a system operational state of a load coupled thereto, comprising:

a power switch configured to conduct for a duty cycle to provide a regulated output characteristic at an output thereof; and

a controller configured to receive a command from said power system controller to enter a power converter operational state as a function of said signal indicating said system operational state, said controller further configured to provide a signal to control said duty cycle of said power switch as a function of said output characteristic and in accordance with said command, thereby regulating an internal operating characteristic of said power converter to improve an operating efficiency thereof as a function of said system operational state.

18. Claim 6 of the ’759 Patent reads:

A power system coupled to a load, comprising:

a power system controller configured to receive a signal indicating a system operational state of said load and to select a power converter operational state as a function thereof; and

a power converter, including:

a power switch configured to conduct for a duty cycle to provide a regulated output characteristic at an output thereof, and

a controller configured to receive a command from said power system controller to enter said power converter operational state and to provide a signal to control said duty cycle of said power switch as a function of said output characteristic and in accordance with said command, thereby regulating an internal operating characteristic of said power converter to improve an operating efficiency thereof as a function of said system operational state.

19. The '759 Patent's named inventors are Daniel A. Artusi, Ross Fosler, and Allen F. Rozman.

20. MyPAQ owns all rights, title, and interests in and to the invention of the '759 Patent and its underlying patent applications by written assignments recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. On March 8, 2007, as recorded with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 18, 2007, Daniel A. Artusi, Ross Fosler, and Allen F. Rozman assigned their interests in the '759 Patent to ColdWatt, Inc. On April 7, 2008, as recorded with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 4, 2009, ColdWatt, Inc. merged with Flextronics International USA, Inc. In turn, Flextronics International USA, Inc. assigned its interests in the '759 Patent to MyPAQ on March 26, 2021, as recorded with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 8, 2021.

21. As a result, MyPAQ is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interests in the '759 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the '759 Patent.

22. Defendants are not licensed to the '759 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the '759 Patent whatsoever.

## V. UNITED STATES PATENT NUMBER 8,477,514

23. United States Patent Number 8,477,514 is titled “Power System with Power Converters Having an Adaptive Controller” and was filed on February 22, 2010. The ’514 Patent claims priority to United States Patent Application Number 11/607,325, which was filed on December 1, 2006. A true and correct copy of the ’514 Patent is attached as Exhibit B and is publicly available at <https://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?PageNum=0&docid=8477514>.

24. The ’514 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable.

25. Claim 1 of the ’514 Patent reads:

A power converter coupled to a load, comprising:

a power switch configured to conduct for a duty cycle to provide an output characteristic at an output thereof; and

a power converter controller configured to receive a signal from said load indicating a system operational state of said load and control an internal operating characteristic of said power converter as a function of said signal.

26. Claim 2 of the ’514 Patent reads:

The power converter as recited in claim 1 wherein said power converter controller is further configured to provide another signal to control said duty cycle of said power switch as a function of said output characteristic and in accordance with said signal.

27. Claim 3 of the ’514 Patent reads:

The power converter as recited in claim 1 wherein said power converter controller is configured to adjust said internal operating characteristic over a period of time.

28. Claim 5 of the ’514 Patent reads:

The power converter as recited in claim 1 wherein said internal operating characteristic is selected from the group consisting of:

a gate drive voltage level of said power switch of said power converter,

a switching frequency of said power converter, and

an internal direct current bus voltage of said power converter.

29. The '514 Patent's named inventors are Daniel A. Artusi, Ross Fosler, and Allen F. Rozman.

30. MyPAQ owns all rights, title, and interests in and to the invention of the '514 Patent and its underlying patent applications by written assignments recorded with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. On April 7, 2008, as recorded with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on May 4, 2020, Flextronics International USA, Inc. merged with ColdWatt, Inc. In May and June 2008, Daniel A. Artusi, Ross Fosler, and Allen F. Rozman assigned their interests in the '514 Patent to ColdWatt, Inc., which had merged with Flextronics International USA, Inc. In turn, Flextronics International USA, Inc. assigned its interests in the '514 Patent to MyPAQ on March 26, 2021, as recorded with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 8, 2021.

31. MyPAQ is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interests in the '514 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the '514 Patent.

32. Defendants are not licensed to the '514 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the '514 Patent whatsoever.

## **VI. THE ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITY**

33. Defendants manufacture, use, and sell infringing devices and products, including, but not limited to, power adapters and converters compatible with USB Type-C plugs, such as Dell part no. LA90PM170 (collectively "Accused Instrumentality"), which is pictured below:



## **VII. COUNT 1: DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '759 PATENT**

34. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein as if fully set forth herein.
35. Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe the '759 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a) and 271(g) by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing in or into the United States the Accused Instrumentality that practices the '759 Patent.
36. Upon information and belief, Defendants manufacture the Accused Instrumentality at facilities in China and possibly other countries. Defendants market, sell, offer to sell, and import the Accused Instrumentality in and into the United States.
37. The Accused Instrumentality directly infringes each element of at least Claims 1 and 6 of the '759 Patent.
38. For example, with respect to Claim 1 of the '759 Patent, the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 is a power adapter/converter rated at 90 Watts that converts alternating current ("AC") electrical power into direct current ("DC") electrical power and includes a USB Type-C plug.
39. The Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 includes and is coupled to a power system controller that receives signals (*e.g.*, Configuration Channel CC1 and Configuration Channel CC2)

indicating a system operational state of a load, which are listed in Table 3-4 of the Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification, Release 2.0 (August 2019):

Table 3-4 USB Type-C Receptacle Interface Pin Assignments							
Pin	Signal Name	Description	Mating Sequence	Pin	Signal Name	Description	Mating Sequence
A1	GND	Ground return	First	B12	GND	Ground return	First
A2	TXp1	Positive half of first TX differential pair	Second	B11	RXp1	Positive half of first RX differential pair	Second
A3	TXn1	Negative half of first TX differential pair	Second	B10	RXn1	Negative half of first RX differential pair	Second
A4	VBUS	Bus Power	First	B9	VBUS	Bus Power	First
A5	CC1	Configuration Channel	Second	B8	SBU2	Sideband Use (SBU)	Second
A6	Dp1	Positive half of the <a href="#">USB 2.0</a> differential pair – Position 1	Second	B7	Dn2	Negative half of the <a href="#">USB 2.0</a> differential pair – Position 2	Second
A7	Dn1	Negative half of the <a href="#">USB 2.0</a> differential pair – Position 1	Second	B6	Dp2	Positive half of the <a href="#">USB 2.0</a> differential pair – Position 2	Second
A8	SBU1	Sideband Use (SBU)	Second	B5	CC2	Configuration Channel	Second
A9	VBUS	Bus Power	First	B4	VBUS	Bus Power	First
A10	RXn2	Negative half of second RX differential pair	Second	B3	TXn2	Negative half of second TX differential pair	Second
A11	RXp2	Positive half of second RX differential pair	Second	B2	TXp2	Positive half of second TX differential pair	Second
A12	GND	Ground return	First	B1	GND	Ground return	First

40. The Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 includes a power switch identified as “Q050.” For at least one duty cycle thereof, the Q050 power switch conducts to provide a regulated output characteristic for a particular voltage/current requirement at the output, *e.g.*, 5 volts at 0 amps, 5 volts at 1 amp, 5 volts at 2 amp, 9 volts at 0 amps, 9 volts at 1 amp, 9 volts at 2 amps, 15 volts at 0 amps, 15 volts at 1 amp, 15 volts at 2 amps, 20 volts at 0 amps, 20 volts at 1 amp, or 20 volts at 2 amps. This regulated output characteristic is provided at the USB-C connector, *e.g.*, at terminals identified as “B9 (VBUS),” “A4 (VBUS),” “B4 (VBUS),” and “A9 (VBUS).”

41. The Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 also includes a controller, *e.g.*, ON Semiconductor part number NCP1937, which receives a command from the power system controller, identified as “QFB” in Table 1 of the NCP1937 datasheet:

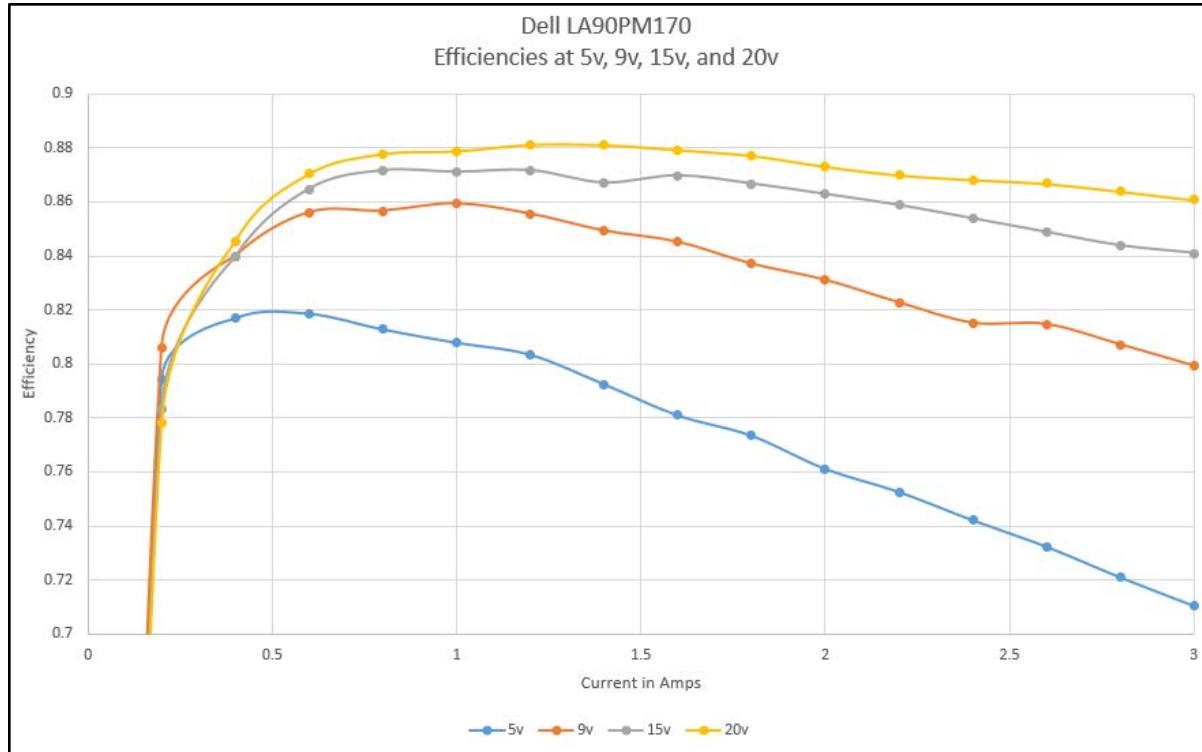
NCP1937		
Table 1. PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION		
Pin Out	Name	Function
1	HV/X2	High voltage startup circuit input. It is also used to discharge the input filter capacitors.
2		Removed for creepage distance.
3	BO/X2	Performs brown-out detection for the whole IC and it is also used to discharge the input filter capacitors and detect the line voltage range.
4		Removed for creepage distance.
5	PControl	Output of the PFC transconductance error amplifier. A compensation network is connected between this pin and ground to set the loop bandwidth.
6	PONOFF	A resistor between this pin and ground sets the PFC turn off threshold. The voltage on this pin is compared to an internal voltage signal proportional to the output power. The PFC disable threshold is determined by the resistor on this pin and the internal pull-up current source, $I_{PONOFF}$ .
7	QCT	An external capacitor sets the frequency in VCO mode for the QR flyback controller.
8	Fault	The controller enters fault mode if the voltage of this pin is pulled above or below the fault thresholds. A precise pull up current source allows direct interface with an NTC thermistor. Fault detection triggers a latch or auto-recovery depending on device option.
9	PSTimer	Power savings mode (PSM) control and timer adjust. Compatible with an optocoupler for secondary control of PSM. The device enters PSM if the voltage on this pin exceeds the PSM threshold, $V_{PS\_in}$ . A capacitor between this pin and GND sets the delay time before the controller enters power savings mode. Once the controller enters power savings mode the IC is disabled and the current consumption is reduced to a maximum of 70 $\mu$ A. The input filter capacitor discharge function is available while in power savings mode. The controller is enabled once $V_{PS\_Timer}$ drops below $V_{PS\_out}$ .
10	QFB	Feedback input for the QR Flyback controller. Allows direct connection to an optocoupler.
11	QZCD	Input to the demagnetization detection comparator for the QR Flyback controller. Also used to set the overpower compensation.
12	VCC	Supply input.
13	QCS	Input to the cycle-by-cycle current limit comparator for the QR Flyback section.
14	QDRV	QR flyback controller switch driver.
15	PDRV	PFC controller switch driver.
16	PCS/PZCD	Input to the cycle-by-cycle current limit comparator for the PFC section. Also used to perform the demagnetization detection for the PFC controller.
17	GND	Ground reference.
18	PFBLV	Low voltage PFC feedback input. An external resistor divider is used to sense the PFC bulk voltage. The divider low side resistor connects to this pin. This voltage is compared to an internal reference. The reference voltage is 2.5 V at low line and 4 V at high line. An internal high-voltage switch disconnects the low side resistor from the high side resistor chain when the PFC is disabled in order to reduce input power.
19		Removed for creepage distance.
20	PFBHV	High voltage PFC feedback input. An external resistor divider is used to sense the PFC bulk voltage. The divider high side resistor chain from the PFC bulk voltage connects to this pin. An internal high-voltage switch disconnects the high side resistor chain from the low side resistor when the PFC is disabled in order to reduce input power.

42. The Accused Instrumentality's QFB commands NCP1937 to enter a power converter operational state, *e.g.*, increasing VBUS (DC bus voltage, an internal operating characteristic), as a function of the signal indicating the system operational state, *e.g.*, Configuration Channel CC1 or Configuration Channel CC2.

43. The Accused Instrumentality's NCP1937 controller further provides signals, also identified as an internal operating characteristic, *e.g.*, gate drive voltage "QDRV" in Table 1 (reproduced above) of the datasheet mentioned above. This signal controls the duty cycle of the Q050

power switch as a function of the regulated output characteristic, and in accordance with the QFB command.

44. As a result of regulating QDRV, the operating efficiency of the Accused Instrumentality is improved as a function of operational state, as illustrated below:



45. Thus, in this example, each and every element of Claim 1 of the '759 Patent is directly infringed by the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170.

### VIII. COUNT 2: INDIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '759 PATENT

46. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein as if fully set forth herein.

47. Defendants have indirectly infringed and continue to indirectly infringe the '759 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by taking active steps to encourage, facilitate, aid, or otherwise cause direct infringement by others, including, but not limited to, the customers of their other products.

48. Such active steps include, for example, Defendants' advertising and marketing of the Accused Instrumentality, including on their website, as well as their advertising and marketing of

products that require the Accused Instrumentality to function, including, but not limited to, the Latitude 5320 2-in-1 and the Latitude 5520:

Dell, <https://www.dell.com/en-us/work/shop/dell-laptops-and-notebooks/latitude-5320-laptop-or-2-in-1/spd/latitude-13-5320-2-in-1-laptop> (last visited September 10, 2021).

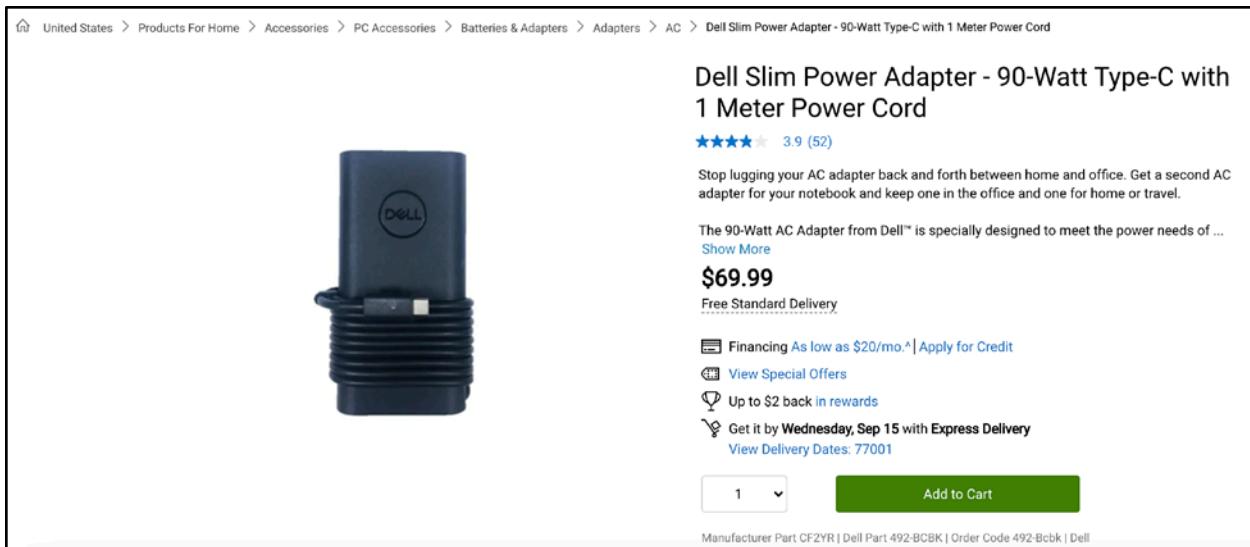
Dell, <https://www.dell.com/en-us/work/shop/dell-laptops-and-notebooks/latitude-5520-laptop/spd/latitude-15-5520-laptop> (last visited September 10, 2021).

49. Defendants have known that their customers' acts constituted direct infringement of at least one claim of the '759 Patent since at least the date of service of this complaint.

50. As a result of Defendants' active encouragement and intentional inducement, their customers have committed acts directly infringing the '759 Patent.

51. In addition to the foregoing and/or in the alternative, Defendants are liable as contributory infringers of the '759 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Defendants have offered to sell and/or sold the Accused Instrumentality within the United States.

52. For example, the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 was offered for sale, sold, and/or marketed by and through Defendants on their website:



Dell, <https://www.dell.com/en-us/shop/dell-adapter-90-watt-type-c-with-1m-power-cord-customerkit/apd/492-bcbk/pc-accessories> (last visited September 10, 2021).

53. Such efforts resulted in the Accused Instrumentality being used. On information and belief, Defendants' customers do not manufacture the Accused Instrumentality but instead purchase it from Defendants.

54. Defendants have known the Accused Instrumentality to be infringing the '759 Patent since at least the date of service of this complaint.

55. The Accused Instrumentality is not a staple article or a commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use because it cannot be used without infringing the '759 Patent. Thus, Defendants are liable as contributory infringers.

#### **IX. COUNT 3: DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '514 PATENT**

56. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein as if fully set forth herein.

57. Defendants have directly infringed and continue to directly infringe the '514 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(a) and 271(g) by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing in or into the United States the Accused Instrumentality that practices the '514 Patent.

58. Upon information and belief, Defendants manufacture the Accused Instrumentality at facilities in China and possibly other countries. Defendants market, sell, offer to sell, and import the Accused Instrumentality in and into the United States.

59. The Accused Instrumentality directly infringes each element of at least Claims 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the '514 Patent.

60. For example, with respect to Claim 1 of the '514 Patent, the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 is a power adapter/converter rated at 90 Watts that converts AC electrical power into DC electrical power for a load coupled by a USB Type-C plug.

61. The Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 includes a power switch identified as "Q050." For at least one duty cycle thereof, the Q050 power switch conducts to provide an output characteristic for a particular voltage/current requirement at the output, *e.g.*, 5 volts at 0 amps, 5 volts at 1 amp, 5 volts at 2 amp, 9 volts at 0 amps, 9 volts at 1 amp, 9 volts at 2 amps, 15 volts at 0 amps, 15 volts at 1 amp, 15 volts at 2 amps, 20 volts at 0 amps, 20 volts at 1 amp, or 20 volts at 2 amps. This output characteristic is provided at the USB-C connector, *e.g.*, at terminals identified as "B9 (VBUS)," "A4 (VBUS)," "B4 (VBUS)," and "A9 (VBUS)."

62. The Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 includes a power converter controller, *e.g.*, ON Semiconductor part number NCP1937, which receives signals (*e.g.*, Configuration Channel CC1 and Configuration Channel CC2) from the load indicating a system operational state of the load, which are listed in Table 3-4 of the Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification, Release 2.0 (August 2019) (reproduced above).

63. The NCP1937 controller further controls internal operating characteristics of the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170, *e.g.*, gate drive voltage “QDRV” in Table 1 of the datasheet referenced above and DC bus voltage “VBUS,” as a function of the signals (*e.g.*, Configuration Channel CC1 and Configuration Channel CC2).

64. Thus, in this example, each and every element of Claim 1 of the '514 Patent is directly infringed by the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170.

#### **X. COUNT 4: INDIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '514 PATENT**

65. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein as if fully set forth herein.

66. Defendants have indirectly infringed and continue to indirectly infringe the '514 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by taking active steps to encourage, facilitate, aid, or otherwise cause direct infringement by others, including, but not limited to, the customers of their other products.

67. Such active steps include, for example, Defendants' advertising and marketing of the Accused Instrumentality, including on their website, as well as their advertising and marketing of products that require the Accused Instrumentality to function, including, but not limited to, the Latitude 5320 2-in-1 and the Latitude 5520, as pictured in paragraph 48.

68. Defendants have known that their customers' acts constituted direct infringement of at least one claim of the '514 Patent since at least the date of service of this complaint.

69. As a result of Defendants' active encouragement and intentional inducement, their customers have committed acts directly infringing the '514 Patent.

70. In addition to the foregoing and/or in the alternative, Defendants are liable as contributory infringers of the '514 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Defendants have offered to sell and/or sold the Accused Instrumentality within the United States.

71. For example, the Accused Instrumentality LA90PM170 was offered for sale, sold, and/or marketed by and through Defendants on their website, as pictured in paragraph 52.

72. Such efforts resulted in the Accused Instrumentality being used. On information and belief, Defendants' customers do not manufacture the Accused Instrumentality but instead purchase it from Defendants.

73. Defendants have known the Accused Instrumentality to be infringing the '514 Patent since at least the date of service of this complaint.

74. The Accused Instrumentality is not a staple article or a commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use because it cannot be used without infringing the '514 Patent. Thus, Defendants are liable as contributory infringers.

## **XI. JURY DEMAND**

75. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

## **XII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

76. Plaintiff requests the following relief:

A. A judgment that Defendants have directly and indirectly infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents and/or contributorily and/or by inducing others to infringe, and continue to directly and indirectly infringe the Patents;

B. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284, and supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict infringement through entry of the final judgment with an accounting as needed;

- C. A judgment that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and Plaintiff is therefore entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees;
- D. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages awarded;
- E. A judgment and order awarding a compulsory ongoing royalty;
- F. A judgment and order awarding Plaintiff costs associated with this action; and
- G. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

Dated: September 10, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Charles Ainsworth

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